Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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WOMEN SWEEP RECORDS AWAY IN WINDY CITY

At First Mayoralty Election in Chicago, Second Largest City of Country, Women Vote in Large Numbers—Anti-Saloon Candidate Elected

All records for a Chicago election were swept away April 6, according to press dispatches, when for the first time women voted in a mayoralty election. Complete returns have not come as the Woman's Journal goes to press.

"Women turned out to the polls in great numbers, showed extraordinary enthusiasm and great adaptability in the political game, and took full advantage of their admission to the electorate in the first big election since receiving their franchise," says the anti-suffrage New York Times.

"Women were placed fairly and squarely on the same plane as the men and no favors were shown. The old-fashioned male politician, the veteran of many political fights, seemed to realize at last that the female vote was a serious factor and that they had played a careful political game, minus shouting, parades, and brass bands."

William Hale Thompson, the Republican candidate for mayor, won by a plurality estimated at 130,000. The women's votes were divided between the candidates in about the same proportions as the men's.

Mr. Thompson was recommended for mayor by the County Voters' League, an organization formed last fall by the Anti-Saloon League and some forty-five similar bodies, to investigate the merits of candidates for local offices. Shortly before election the league said:

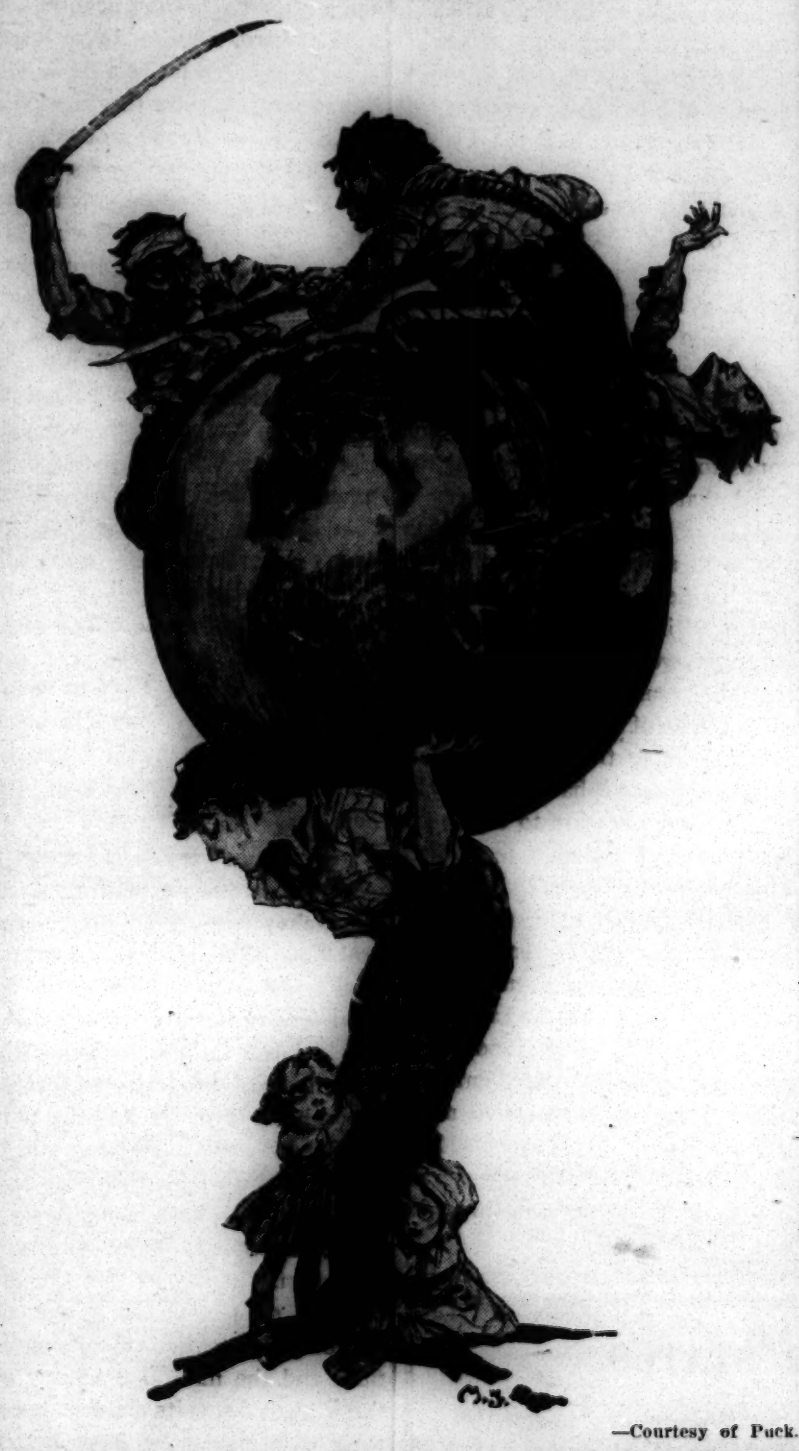
"As a result of investigation of the four candidates for mayor, and after considering their availability and chances of election, and the relative merits of the two leading candidates and their experience in office, the league has reached the conclusion that in the present emergency the cause of good government will be best promoted by your voting for William Hale Thompson for mayor."

The league also recommended voting for Charles H. Sergel for city treasurer, John Siman for city clerk and Hosea Wells for municipal judge, and all these three were elected. The Republicans had endorsed woman suffrage.

Most of the aldermen elected according to the press dispatches were Republicans, and it is a significant fact that of the thirty-six aldermanic candidates endorsed by the impartial Municipal Voters' League, twenty-six were Republicans. More complete information regarding this election, the largest in which women have yet participated, will be given in next week's Woman's Journal.

Several down-State townships in Illinois held local option elections, at which women also voted. Three new counties went "dry," and no county previously "dry" went "wet." Centralia, which for sixty years has been "wet," was among the towns that decided against liquor. Altogether 100 saloons were put out of business.

THE WEAKER SEX



—Courtesy of Puck.

CUMMINS FAVORS WOMEN'S VOTES

Iowa Senator Indicates Candidacy for President with Suffrage As a Plank

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa indicated in an interview April 5 at Denver that he will be a receptive candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1916. When the question of his attitude to a nation-wide amendment enfranchising women was brought up, Senator Cummins said:

"As to national suffrage I have indicated by my vote in the United States Senate for the national suffrage amendment that I favor it. It will come."

FIRST VOTES ARE CAST IN NEVADA

Women of New Suffrage State Use Ballot Intelligently at Sparks Election

Nevada women voted for the first time in history on March 27 at a special school bond election in Sparks. It was the first election held since the passage of the suffrage amendment last November. The number of women voting was 194 and the number of men 244. Both men and women voted heavily against the bonds.

Mrs. Lillian Stone was the first woman to cast her ballot at the school house, where the election was held. She went with her husband, and after voting Mrs. Stone remarked: "Why, that's easy." This was the feeling of most of the women. The Sparks Tribune says that their intelligence "was a lesson to some of the male voters."

SILENT PROTEST MADE IN COURT

Rochester Women March in Black and Ask Same Rights Given to Aliens

A group of fourteen Rochester women in black robes marched into the naturalization court in Rochester, N. Y., last week and sat as a silent protest against a form of government which refuses the ballot to women while giving it to men who scarcely understand the language and institutions of the country.

"It is in no wise intended as a slur upon the men being naturalized who have not had opportunities but rather as a dramatic appeal to the American voter that, giving the power of the ballot to these foreigners, he should in all justice also give it to American women," they said in a statement later. "We do not ask that any privileges be taken from these men but that the same privileges be accorded us women."

One hundred aliens were present as candidates for naturalization. One of them, when asked why he wanted citizenship, said: "Why, because I want to have my rights to vote like other people."

JERSEY CHURCH GIVES SUPPORT

Methodists at Newark Conference Ask Members to Give Women Vote in September

Another illustration of the Methodists' endorsement of equal suffrage took place recently when at the closing session of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the following resolution favoring woman suffrage was adopted:

"Realizing the essential equity of the movement as the natural next development of democracy, and believing that the intelligent Christian and temperance vote will thereby be relatively increased;

"Resolved, That we heartily favor the proposed extension of the suffrage to include all sane law-abiding citizens of both sexes, and hope that the September vote on the proposed amendment to our State Constitution to this effect will find the hosts of Methodism as solidly lined up in its favor as the hosts of evil are sure to be lined up in opposition."

SUFFRAGE DAY

May First

All over the country May First will be Suffrage Day. There will be parades, mass meetings, demonstrations—a gala day such as the one last May. This is a critical year. Make May First the great pivot on which we shall swing 1915.

WOMEN CAST BIG VOTE IN TOPEKA

Primary Was One of Quietest and Most Orderly Ever Held in Kansas Capital

At the primary in Topeka, Kan., last week, women cast 5,186 votes and men 7,818. The number of women registered was 7,999 and of men 10,651.

Women were members of the election boards at more than one-half the precincts. The Topeka Daily Capital says: "It was one of the quietest and most orderly city primaries Topeka has witnessed."

At the primary in Parsons, Kan., Mrs. Effie Howe, the only woman on the ballot, led everybody as a candidate for the board of education.

CANNERY WINS, NOT WOMEN

Bill Permitting Overwork of Women and Children Rushed Through New York Assembly by Interests

As if conditions in the New York canneries were not bad enough, the New York Assembly last week passed the Bewley bill permitting canners to work women and children seventy-two hours a week, instead of sixty, as under the present law. The bill was pushed through amid a "wild scramble," according to the New York Evening Post, by a vote of 76 to 59. Seventy-six votes was the exact number necessary. The bill is expected to pass the Senate.

Mr. Bewley, who introduced the measure, is in the canning business. Senator George E. Spring, who is pushing the bill in the upper House and is chairman of the committee that reported it out, is said to be the president of two canning factories. The women and children, who work in the canneries, were not represented.

The same interests tried to pass bills permitting work until midnight and on Sundays, but these failed.

Owen Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, says:

"If the Legislature of Georgia or Alabama had done as much for the cotton manufacturers as the New York Legislature has done for Mr. Bewley and his friends of the State Canners' Association, New York would denounce them as a disgrace among the American commonwealths.

"This is the most reactionary step taken by any State Legislature in the past ten years, and now our only hope of escape from this shame in the face of the civilized world is through the veto power of Gov. Whitman."

Investigations made by the Consumers' League and the New York State Factory Investigating Commission show that some canneries already go away beyond even the law that they ask. Mr. Elkus, the lawyer of the commission, says that he found employees at one factory were working 116 and 117 hours a week. "The investigators found little children of the tender years of three and four years at work in sheds snipping beans," says Mrs. Maud Nathan, president of the Consumers' League of New York City.

MAYOR TAKES UP GAUNTLET

Tacoma Official Makes Convincing Reply to Judge Snell of Washington

Ex-Mayor William W. Seymour of Tacoma, Wash., has written the following comment upon a recent attack made on equal suffrage by Judge Snell of that city, in a newspaper interview:

My attention has been called to a newspaper article by Judge Snell of Tacoma, upon the operation of woman suffrage in the State of Washington, which was printed in the Boston Post, March 31.

It is one of the surprising things in life that people of the highest character and attainment so often differ with respect to important questions, whether military, legal, religious or political, even though they may have given the subject unprejudiced study. It certainly is most amazing that Judge Snell should have written the sentiments expressed in the article mentioned, and I can only account for it by the fact that he has been outside the State a good deal, and in recent years not closely connected with local political questions.

I did not vote for women's suffrage, although I dare say I should have done so had I not been temporarily absent from the State; consequently I have no personal action either to regret or to uphold, and my opinions are formed largely from what I have since seen and experienced.

In the spring of 1911 I was elected Mayor of Tacoma, receiving a majority of the women's vote, and occupied the position for three years, my term having expired May 5, 1914. I wish to say that, as a result of my experience and observations, my conclusions are directly opposed to those of Judge Snell. I believe that if the question of women's suffrage were again submitted in the State of Washington it would carry by the vote of the men, by a much greater majority than in 1910.

As some reason for my opinion, I may state that last fall I attended a rally of the Young Men's Republican Club at Tacoma, at which Mayor Gill of Seattle was the principal speaker. The hall was well filled. While the question of women's suffrage is now very seldom discussed publicly, because it is such an accepted fact in the State of Washington, Mayor Gill did refer to it in his speech, commenting upon the aid which the women in Seattle had given to a more conservative action on the part of the city in the issuance of bonds; that men would vote for bonds for almost any purpose provided that they could get even a few days' employment; whereas the women, having the home always in view, and being more experienced in making money go a long way, were far more conservative, the result being that the municipal debt of Seattle was not increasing since the women had a vote at the rate it had before. He further took occasion to comment upon the blessings that had accrued to the State and city by reason of the fact that women had the franchise. The part of his speech referring to women's suffrage received hearty applause throughout the house, and as it was a gathering composed entirely of men, and representative men, the sentiment there expressed, I think, is indicative of that generally prevailing among men throughout the State.

Judge Snell refers to women taking part in politics from selfish motives. It cannot be that he has had experience with the women actively engaged in bettering political conditions. For instance, during my campaign, it was universally conceded that the women had a remarkable organization and worked hard, some of them being actively engaged for several weeks, but so far as I know (and I was in a position to know) not one of them worked for pay or for office. Most of the women appointed to office in my department during my term as Mayor had taken no part in the campaign whatever, nor was I ever criticised to any extent by any woman or by a collection of women because of my appointments. In fact, the office of district nurse (which was created during my administration) was filled from Boston. Judge Snell's error in this regard needs no elaborate comment. Every business man appreciates how much more honest and unselfish ordinarily are the services of women than of men; how much more devoted to principle in the home, in the office, in the church, anywhere, than are men.

I would not presume to make a plea for women's suffrage for Massachusetts. You may have problems of which I am unaware. Our success in this line may be local, due to our system of education, which, I think, is generally conceded to be superior to that of any other State. It may be that the hardships of pioneering which must be shared by the men and women equally, have brought them into greater sympathy and cooperation. It may be that the enterprise necessary for a woman to go so far to better her condition, and the natural tendency of the west to throw its children upon their own resources, have better fitted her to assume public duties.

However this may be, in the State of Washington and the city of Tacoma we owe a great deal to the active participation of women in politics. It is true, as Judge Snell states, that on some questions their influence is not particularly felt. On the other hand, I am firmly convinced that their influence complements that of men, and that women take an active interest in certain vital questions about which the majority of men are not particularly keen.

I refer to health, sanitation, education and morals. Judge Snell very well knows, for instance, what the women through the leadership of Mrs. (Judge) O. G. Ellis of Tacoma have done both locally and in the State in regard to the pure food laws. Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane was in our State in 1914, Dr. Wiley was also there a year or so ago, and I believe either will testify as to the efficient influence of women, with votes, along these lines in the State.

The progress made in the State and city against the plague of tuberculosis can be largely credited to the women. I believe Washington is one of the leading States in fighting the "Great White Scourge." Miss Beals of Seattle and others associated with her (many of them men), have worked indefatigably throughout the State and at the sessions of the Legislature to bring about better conditions. Indeed, Pierce County (in which Judge Snell and I live), has just completed a tuberculosis hospital devoted exclusively to this disease.

Judge Snell certainly must be conversant with the influence of the women in carrying the State for prohibition last November, and while the law will be enforced by the co-operation of the men and women of Washington, the inspiration and effectiveness of enforcement will come more from the zeal and faithfulness of the women than the men.

Judge Snell refers to women returning to office Mayor Gill, whom they had helped to recall, ignoring the fact that Mayor Gill, since his return to office, has established a record differing far from that made when elected by the votes of the men alone. Indeed, I think that Mayor Gill is now making a record which will rank among the best administrations of Seattle's mayors. Anyone can corroborate this by writing to friends living in Seattle.

The Judge also mentions that women voted with the saloonkeepers (at my election), yet he very well knows that the most effective laws against the saloon were passed during my administration, and the laws were better enforced than at any previous time. However, as to this, I might explain that the mayor under the commission form of government has little to do with this matter except in an advisory capacity, all excise matters being under the immediate control of the Commission of Public Safety. In this connection I may say I have always believed that Judge Snell voted for my election and that my official acts had his support; if so, I am somewhat surprised he should now complain against the women whose influence as a whole was exercised in the same direction.

In his last paragraph Judge Snell really answers his own contention. In the beginning he charges women with a lack of influence, and at the end he accuses them of being too thoroughly organized, as if this were a fault. During my administration as mayor I was invited either to attend as a guest or to address a good many gatherings of women, and I am proud to be able to state that in the conduct of their meetings there was nothing said or done by my women fellow citizens of which any woman anywhere need feel ashamed; on the contrary, the proceedings were very well ordered and dignified. The subjects discussed were serious, and the conclusions reached exhibited thought of the highest plane of American citizenship.

It can hardly be known to Judge Snell that his reference to women circulating petitions for pay has as a basis so few actual performances that they might well be considered negligible, and he very well knows, or should know, that a law was passed by the Legisture some two years ago which effectually put an end to the practice.

Judge Snell enjoys the reputation of being one of our leading citizens; a gentleman of irreproachable character; yet his attack upon the women of the State of Washington because of their political actions would be considered outrageous were he intimately conversant with all the facts, and I feel that it must be attributed to his ignorance of local conditions that have arisen during the past few years, and especially the position which the women have taken and the influence they have exerted making for higher political and social ideals.

If women's suffrage in the State of Washington had been a failure,—indeed, had it not been a pronounced success,—the men in our neighboring States, who are thoroughly conversant with all these matters, would not have voted for the imposition of the same conditions in their respective States, as they have done.

(Signed) W. W. Seymour.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full Suffrage for Women

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois

Number of Suffrage Electoral Votes—91

Campaign States

	House	Senate	Goes to Voters
Massachusetts	168-39	34- 2	1915
	196-33	33- 3	
New Jersey	49- 4	15- 3	Sept.,
	58- 0	17- 4	1915
New York	125- 5	40- 2	1915
	114- 0	34- 0	
Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915
	130-71	37-11	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
	84-19	38-11	
South Dakota	57-40	29-15	1916
West Virginia	76- 8	28- 1	1916

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another

Tennessee	74-14	26- 3	Uncertain

Other Legislative Action

The suffrage amendment passed both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature by votes of 51-18 and 23-12; it is prevented from going to the voters by a law which says that only three amendments can be submitted at once. Three had already been submitted.

Two-thirds rules alone prevented passage in Maine, where the vote in the Senate was 26-4, and in the House 88-59, and in Texas, where the vote in the House was 90-32.

Action is still pending in the Legislatures of Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

"UNKNOWN"

By William Dudley Foulke.

Mme. Fieve, Rue Cassendi, Paris, will be deeply thankful to any soldier who can tell her the place of burial of her son Louis, who fell in the fight at Aroiment, and her husband Marcel in the 155th Infantry, supposed to have died in a field hospital near Rheims. (Advertisement in the "Matin.")

What comrade true can tell me of mine own?
What finger point to me the holy ground
Where sleeps my son? I linger here alone
And know not where my dear one can be found.
O could this fury cease a few short hours!
Might I but see the spot where now he lies
And bring to him my gift of tears and flowers
To deck his bed beneath the winter skies!
Husband of mine—beloved of my heart—
Thou too art sleeping and I know not where,
And cannot come to thee, but all apart
I must live on with slowly whitening hair
And long for thee in vain.—Why dost thou bide
Where none can lay my body at thy side?

POLICE WOMEN AT CONFERENCE

Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells Will Lecture at Meeting of Charities and Corrections

At the request of Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, the well-known Los Angeles policewoman and lecturer on social questions, the officers of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which will hold its forty-second annual meeting in Baltimore, May 12 to 19, have arranged to have the work of policewomen included among those subjects to be considered and have appointed Mrs. Wells chairman of a sub-committee on Policewomen. Mrs. Wells extends a cordial invitation to all women interested to co-operate with her by sending to her address at 1449 West 56th street, Los Angeles, the names of policewomen, and any suggestions as to program or organization of women officers throughout the country.

ANTI TARBELL

By Minnie Boyer Davis

A Page from a Woman's Life on a Nebraska Farm

I am tired tonight. I have been threshing and fanning out beans by the old-fashioned hand method—which method, I may add, uses most of the human machine as well as hands. While I was working I was thinking of a number of things, among them Miss Tarbell.

The editor of Senator Hitchcock's paper saw his duty clearly, and gave us mad suffragists another little dose. He directed us to notice the sterling worth of those women who are among the antis; women like Ida Tarbell, who devote themselves to their homes and families with never a yearn for a vote. In another column was a paragraph to the effect that the antis were hoping to get Miss Tarbell to speak for them if she could leave her arduous duties in Chicago, where she was engaged in investigating business conditions.

Now, the memory of man does not run back to the time when Ida was not investigating something. She is, in fact, a professional investigator. She dug up every heinous deed of Standard Oil, and laid bare every curious, and sometimes pitiful, fact of Mrs. Eddy's life. But as to home-staying or homekeeping she has not given us the history of either, nor has she set us a good example. She is not even married; therefore, she has no home in the domestic sense. I'll venture a guess that she never pounded out beans, and I am sure she does not turn a sack of flour into bread every week or ten days.

If it is a question of home-staying, I, myself, can make a try for the championship, and win at least honorable mention. There were over five years in my life when home-staying was my steady occupation. During that time I never attended church services, nor any lecture, social, party, or any recreation or diversion of any kind more than an occasional visit with a next-door neighbor. During those years of small babies and ill-health, all that kept me from falling into utter stagnation was the connection with general humanity furnished by the newspapers and magazines. Through them I lived in the world, though I was not of it.

I felt very keenly then, and I feel just as keenly now, the great inequality as citizens between women of leisure and the domestic baby-tending kind like myself. A "man's a man for a' that," but a woman's influence in the world depends largely upon circumstances and her husband's income. And that is the reason I want to vote. I cannot leave my bean-fanning, and my bread baking, and my load of family cares, to go about investigating large things, but by taking a little drive over to the school house once a year I can drop a ballot in the box and be somebody in the State.

As to Miss Tarbell's idea that the ballot is improper and unsafe for ladies, I know the reason. She is a student, an investigator, a speaker, a public person. She is learned and in a way powerful, and she knows this as well as anyone. She feels that, in such capable hands as her own, public influence may not be abused, but to entrust power in the shape of the ballot to bean-fanning and bread-mixing hands would throw the owners of those hands quite off their mental equilibrium. They are, in short, not smart enough.

Too bad, too bad, but we will learn and so will she.

And we are looking forward to the good time coming.

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HISTORIC MOMENT IN IOWA HOUSE

Bill for Suffrage Election at June Primaries Goes Through with Surprising Ease

The Iowa House recently voted 67 to 36 to have the election on the suffrage amendment at the June primaries, 1916. The Senate is expected to concur in the action of the House. Stirring speeches in favor of the bill were made by Representatives Greene, Ring, Lee and McFarlane. Mr. Greene's speech for suffrage so impressed his colleagues that they voted to record it in the House Journal. The chief opposition to the bill was on the ground that a primary election would not show the real sentiment of the voters.

When the vote on the resolution came, it went through in such a peaceful way as to surprise Mr. Frederick E. Hopkins, who wrote to the Chicago Herald:

"Are we getting so practical as to have lost all appreciation of historic moments?

"Not a member's chair was vacant and a number of ladies enjoyed the courtesy of a place on the main floor. The galleries were empty.

"Only one man lighted his cigar and puffed the smoke in a woman's face. Only three members elevated their feet upon their desks. The tension of the historic moment was relieved, however, by a quick wit, who, in response to his name, called by a woman reading clerk, answered, "Yes, ma'am." Otherwise the occasion which may stand forth as one of the epochs of Iowa history moved to its climax as monotonously as though the lawmakers had been voting upon the most commonplace bill on the calendar.

"But just as the clerk handed the final vote to the speaker a beautiful thing happened. A woman entered by the side door at the foot of the speaker's rostrum. She nodded politely to the presiding officer, held up for his inspection an infant in her arms and took a chair. In his brusque, official way the speaker announced the vote, granting to the citizens of the State the privilege of voting on woman suffrage. Perhaps for a thousand years this hour will be recalled as denoting another step upward which a great commonwealth has taken in moving toward a more perfect government. And the only sound that broke the stillness was that infant's voice as it said 'Goo! goo!'"

SOAP WILL HELP

In an effort to clear up the situation, the Women's Political Union of New York has sent out broadcast small cakes of white soap bearing in purple and green letters the device:

Votes for Women!
Equal Suffrage
Means Clean Politics
Use this soap and do justice to Women

LOOKING AHEAD

By Agnes E. Ryan

THIS week marks a milestone in the history of the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, for before the issue of April 10 reaches its readers the great leap will be taken and our campaign for 1,000 new subscriptions from each State by August 13 (Lucy Stone's birthday) will be launched. All the machinery the Journal can command will be in operation, and thousands on thousands of picturesque reminders will be taking the little journey from the Boston Office to our readers.

We speak of the Boston Office advisedly, for after today each State Headquarters, in our mind, is going to be a branch office of the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, where information and directions may be had, where our supplies will be on hand and where our Traveling Kampaign Kit will be sent on May 1 to aid the State work.

Will the States give us the necessary co-operation we need to make our plan successful? We think so, partly because of our experience with them, partly because of the interest already manifested in the plan as shown in our letters of which the following is a sample:

Galveston Equal Suffrage Association
Galveston, Texas, March 30, 1915.

Miss Agnes E. Ryan,
The Woman's Journal.

My dear Miss Ryan:—I have just read "A Woman's Journal Story" in the Journal of the 27th. Won't you please send me details of the plan? It is possible that Galveston [alone] can undertake to get a thousand new subscribers to the Journal.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Minnie Fisher Cunningham,
President.

This letter from Texas was the first answer we had. If Texas—or, rather, Galveston—thinks it can get 1,000 new subscriptions, is there any State that can't? Texas is in the extreme south; it is next door to troubled, turbulent Mexico; it is all black on the suffrage map! We say, "Hurrah for Texas!"

Here are two letters from other States. We give them to show the attitude of two distant States toward the Journal. If such spirit can come out of South Dakota and Arkansas, what should we not expect from their neighbors and the rest of the country?

Minnehaha County Franchise League
Sioux Falls, S. D., March 26, 1915.

Miss Agnes E. Ryan,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Miss Ryan:—I write to ask if you could not make an offer based on subscriptions by the hundred.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Katherine Clark,
President.

Political Equality League
Little Rock, Arkansas, March 24, 1915.

Woman's Journal Pub. Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mesdames:—Please send us 600 Journals of the Easter Saturday issue, April 3. We are planning to sell them on the streets.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) Gertrude Watkins,
Vice-President.

One thousand subscriptions from each State by August 13. Is it asking too much? This will be answered in next week's paper. We recommend it especially to the faint-hearted.

USES WOMEN BUT PAYS THEM LESS

American Express Company Replaces 19 Men at $60 with Nine Girls at $40

The American Express Company is putting young women in the places of men clerks in its executive offices in New York, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

"In one department we had nineteen men doing a certain kind of work," says Robert Mundle, an auditor. "When we dropped them we discovered that nine women could attend to the same work as well, if not better than the men had."

But, whereas the company paid the men clerks $60 a month, it pays the women clerks $40.

HEAVY VOTE CAST BY BUTTE WOMEN

First City Election for New Voters of Montana Held—Socialists Lose

Women voted in a city election in Butte, Montana, for the first time on April 6. An Associated Press dispatch says that "their vote was heavy."

Butte, which has had a Socialist government for four years, went Democratic. Charles H. Lane, Democrat, was elected mayor, and the City Council now has a Democratic majority of 13.

"TY" COBB COMES INTO THE RANKS

Famous Baseball Player Says Men Should Give Women Vote without "More Fussing"

"Ty" Cobb, probably the most famous baseball player in the country, is one of the recent converts to suffrage. He was presented with a bouquet of carnations at Jackson, Miss., last week by Mrs. Annie Kincaid Dent, president of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association.

"I'm not strong on political economy," said Cobb in accepting the flowers, "but it has been my observation that when women want anything they always get it. Since it is evident that the women want to vote we may as well give them the franchise without any more fussing about it."

Mrs. Charles O'H. Craigie, chairman of church work for the National Association, who has just returned from California and a study of conditions in the suffrage States, is to conduct a series of church meetings for suffrage in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Among the millions of copies of speeches in Congress that are being mailed from the Capitol to persons in all parts of the country are half a million copies of the speech on suffrage by Representative Mondell of Wyoming.

WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

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Business manager: Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam street, Winthrop, Massachusetts.

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Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam street, Winthrop, Massachusetts.

Estate of Rebecca Bowker, address unknown.

Estate of J. J. Belville, 1951 East 66th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal,
By Agnes E. Ryan, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-ninth day of March, 1915. Charles W. Blood, Notary Public. (My commission expires Oct., 1916.)

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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SOME SUFFRAGE IDYLLS

"No happily married woman ever wants to vote," said an opponent of equal rights the other day.

Some of the most famous happy marriages in history have been those of suffragists. Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote of her husband:

"How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.
I love thee to the depth and breadth and height
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
For ends of Being and ideal grace.
I love thee to the level of every day's
Most quiet need, by sun and candle light.
I love thee freely, as men strive for right;
I love thee purely, as they turn from praise.
I love thee with the passion put to use
In my old griefs, and with my childhood's faith.
I love thee with the love I seemed to lose
With my lost saints—I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears of all my life!—and, if God choose,
I shall but love thee better after death."

Mrs. Catherine Booth, "the Mother of the Salvation Army," was the greatest preacher of her day, turning thousands from sin to righteousness. At her funeral, Gen. William Booth said:

"If you had had a tree that had grown up in your garden, which for forty years had been your shadow from the burning sun, whose flowers had been the adornment and beauty of your life, whose fruit had been almost the very stay of your existence, and the gardener had cut it down before your eyes, you would feel a blank in your life.

"If you had had a servant who had served you without fee or reward, who had administered, for very love, to your health and comfort, and who had suddenly passed away, you would miss that servant.

"If you had had a counsellor who, in hours—continually occurring—of perplexity and amazement, had ever advised you, and seldom advised you wrong; and the counsellor, while you are in the same intricate mazes of your existence, had passed away, you would miss that counsellor.

"If you had had a friend who had understood your very nature, the rise and fall of your feelings, the bent of your thoughts, and the purpose of your existence; a friend whose communion had ever been pleasant—the most pleasant of all other friends, to whom you had ever turned with satisfaction—and your friend had been taken away, you would feel sorrow at the loss.

"If you had had a mother for your children who had cradled and nursed and trained them for the service of the living God; a mother indeed—who had never ceased to bear their sorrows on her heart, and had ever been willing to pour forth that heart's blood to nourish them—and that darling mother had been taken from your side, you would feel it a sorrow.

"If you had had a wife, a sweet love of a wife, who for forty years had never given you real cause for grief; a wife who had stood with you side by side in battle's front, who had been a comrade to you, ever willing to interpose herself between you and the enemy, and ever the strongest when the battle was fiercest, and your beloved one had fallen before your eyes, I am sure there would be some excuse for your sorrow.

"Well, my comrades, you can roll all these qualities into one personality, and what would be lost in each I have lost all in one. There has been taken away from me the delight of my eyes, the inspiration of my soul."

In her youth Millicent Garrett, a beautiful and gifted girl—now President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in England—married Henry Fawcett, although he had lost the sight of both eyes through an accident in the hunting field. He rose very high, through his own talents and her unwearying help. For years she was eyes and hands to the blind Postmaster General of England. A poor old woman, who observed their mutual devotion, once said, "Eh, dear! To think that he can never see her—and she so bonny!"

A friend of James and Lucretia Mott said he never saw such an expression of perfect satisfaction and bliss on any human face as on that of James when Lucretia was making an eloquent speech and he sat holding her Quaker bonnet.

The Woman's Journal owed its birth and continuance largely to the love and lifelong co-operation of two suffragists, husband and wife. Lucy Stone in the early days was looked upon by the opponents of equal rights as the incarnation of everything objectionable. The Boston Post published more than half a century ago some jeering verses—almost as bad as last year's "Anti-Suffrage Calendar"—begging that someone would marry her and withdraw her from public speaking:

"A name like Curtius' shall be his,
On Fame's loud trumpet blown,
Who with a wedding kiss shuts up
The mouth of Lucy Stone!"

But Henry B. Blackwell added his own eloquent voice to hers, not only during their married life, but during the many years through which he survived her. He always spoke of her as "the gentlest and most heroic of women."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was one of the most remarkable women of her day. She rendered immense service to the wounded in the Civil War, not only as an army nurse, but on the Sanitary Commission as a raiser of supplies. Later she became a lecturer of extraordinary power and eloquence, in great demand from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She served as President of the American and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations, and was a tower of strength to a score of humanitarian movements, besides helping innumerable poor and struggling individuals. It was her husband, the Rev. D. P. Livermore, who first converted her to suffrage; it was he who encouraged and pressed her to enter upon her public work, when she thought herself incapable of it; and he took far more pride in her success than she herself did. He would come into the Woman's Journal office and say with conviction: "There never was such another woman as Mary Livermore—never!"

Often, when some woman prominent in the equal rights movement has refrained from marrying, it has been because she had greater strength and tenacity of affection than the average. One of the early suffrage petitions in Massachusetts was headed by Mehitable Haskell of Gloucester. She was a brave woman, of uncommon force of character, active in anti-slavery work and in other reforms. She lived to a great age. When she drew near her end she gave directions about her burial to Lucy Stone, who loved and revered her: "After I am gone," she said, "look through my sheets. They are all marked with my initials, but you will find one where the letters do not stand on a level, but one is higher than the other." She went on to confide to her friend that in her youth she had loved the young minister of the town. He had died; and that sheet had been spread over him after he was dead. She said: "I shall not ask you to have it buried with me, for it would be wrong to waste a good sheet; but I want to have it spread over me when I am dead." For seventy years she had treasured up that sheet for that purpose.

The equal rights movement is full of idylls. There could be no greater mistake than the idea that the motive power behind the suffrage movement is sex antagonism. Of course, among suffragists as among antis, there are all sorts of marriages, happy and unhappy and "betwixt and between." But everyone with a large experience among suffrage workers knows of many marriages which are happy far beyond the average. And Charles Kingsley, himself fortunate in an almost ideal marriage, wrote after many years' observation of married couples:

"Wherever husband and wife are really happy together, it is by ignoring and despising, not by asserting, the subordination of woman to man which they hold in theory."

A. S. B.

George Foster Peabody writes in the New York Times of Feb. 14: "It has been my fortune to have active business relations which gave me personal knowledge of Rocky Mountain conditions, with the resultant thorough conviction that woman suffrage there has saved this whole country from evils far greater than those frontier States have suffered from—serious as I know those to have been. Not many people realize how much safer the political faculty of man has proved in co-operation with women."

HE IS A CONVERT

A small concrete example sometimes carries more weight than a large abstract argument. In one of the States where campaigns are now going on for a suffrage amendment, a canvasser the other day was asking all the voters in a certain precinct how they stood, and taking the signatures of those who were willing to vote for equal suffrage. Among others, she went to the husband of a prominent anti. He asked her if she could name a single practical disadvantage suffered by the women of that State in consequence of their not having the ballot. The canvasser answered: "The owner of a laundry in this city is running for alderman. He wants the men in his employ to vote for him, so he is having the toilets on the men's side of his establishment cleaned up and put in order, but he is doing nothing to those on the women's side, though they need it badly."

The gentlemen looked astounded. He said, "Give me the address of that laundry." She gave it; and she left with him one of the suffrage cards. A few days later he sent her the card, signed, with a note saying that he had investigated, and had found the facts to be just as she had reported.

A. S. B.

A SOLITARY VOICE

Judge W. H. Snell of Tacoma, who is visiting Massachusetts, draws in a newspaper interview a gloomy picture of equal suffrage in Washington. His main complaint is that "the same motives which control men in their exercise of the franchise control women," and this seems to him a reason why women should not have the same suffrage rights as men!

Judge Snell is plainly a reactionary; he says that the ballot ought to be taken away from many of the men who now have it, and he expresses himself with much bitterness in regard to the "sentimental legislation" which he says has resulted from equal suffrage.

Ex-Mayor Seymour of Tacoma, in a letter to the Woman's Journal, makes the unanswerable reply that if woman suffrage had worked badly in Washington, it would not have been adopted in the neighboring States of Oregon and California, both of which have lately followed Washington's example in enfranchising their women. It would also appear that the "sentimental legislation" of Washington has not proved pernicious to human welfare, since a report just issued by the U. S. Census Bureau shows that Washington has the lowest death-rate of any State, and Seattle the lowest of any city.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley and Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane have lately visited Washington, and paid tribute to the stringent Pure Food law and its good enforcement. Mrs. Crane spoke especially of the number of women employed as Food Inspectors, and the good state of the markets, and she gave much credit to the women voters.

Judge Snell says he believes that woman suffrage in Washington would be repealed "if it were resubmitted and every man and woman of voting age were compelled to vote upon it." Apparently, even Judge Snell does not think it would be repealed by those who would take enough interest in the question to vote upon it without compulsion. There is no movement whatever for its repeal.

Governor Ernest Lister of Washington, in a letter addressed to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association on March 10, 1915, says of equal suffrage: "The results have certainly indicated that women assist in public affairs rather than otherwise, by having the ballot. I know of no one who favored giving them the ballot who today opposes it, and large numbers of those who opposed it are now in favor of it."

According to the census of 1910, there are 1,141,990 people in Washington. Judge Snell is thus far the only one to say that he voted for equal suffrage but would now vote against it.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE WILL HELP

"In the equal suffrage States there has been about as much need of laws to regulate child labor as of laws to regulate the flight of Zeppelins," said Owen Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, addressing a suffrage meeting in Boston the other day. Mr. Lovejoy pointed out that all the States having the worst child-labor laws are States where women cannot vote, and gave a number of striking examples. He attributes the lack of elaborate child labor laws in some of the enfranchised States to the newness of the problem there, as these States have had little or no child labor. From the marked impetus given to humane legislation, wherever women have been granted the ballot, Mr. Lovejoy drew the deduction that it was bound to be a great help to the opponents of child labor whenever the problem in a suffrage State became pressing. He praised particularly the improved laws that the women of California have secured since they got the right to vote, and the further improvements for which they are now working.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

CONNECTICUT

The vote on the suffrage amendment in Connecticut was scheduled for April 7, the day that the Woman's Journal went to press. If it should be favorable, the amendment would have to go over to the next Legislature and be voted upon by House and Senate in 1917. For the present year legislative work is now at an end for the Connecticut suffragists and the C. W. S. A. and the local leagues return to the steady work of propaganda. Miss Emily Pierson and Miss Alyse Gregory will already be in New Jersey when this is printed; as they have arranged to start on Wednesday immediately after the vote. Miss Isabella Sanders, the third organizer, is to spend a little time at home in Illinois, after which she will probably join the others in New Jersey.

There has been a request from Massachusetts to the C. W. S. A. to loan the press secretary for a short time to assist in organizing the regular service of news to the newspapers of the State—especially to the small country newspapers, weekly, bi-weekly or daily. The influence of these rural newspapers is great in their own localities, and judging by the experience of Connecticut, most of them are willing to print both news and arguments.

The suffrage "movie," "Your Girl and Mine," has been in the State for the past week. It was given in Hartford on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, and at each performance suffrage speeches were made by the Hartford leaders. Immense crowds were present at the performances, and the effect of the play was extremely gratifying.

NEVADA

All over the State the franchise leagues are being turned into civic clubs, and are affiliating with the State Women's Civic League. Civic leagues have recently been formed among the new women voters at Las Vegas, Ely and Fallon. Steps are being taken toward organization in Elko, Pioche, Tonopah, Goldfield, Hawthorne and Eureka.

City elections, where women will vote generally for the first time in the State, will be held on May 4, in Carson City, Las Vegas, Ely, Fallon and Searchlight. With the exception of Carson City, the women are well organized in all these places.

OHIO

Mrs. Sarah Jane Campbell, who has been an advocate of equal suffrage for over half a century, died last week in Columbus. She was an ardent worker for the cause before her health forced her to give up her activities. Mrs. Campbell's granddaughter, Miss Sara Swaney, is editor of Everywoman, the State suffrage paper.

WASHINGTON

"You in this State, as in Oregon and California, who have thrown open franchisement to your women, have taken the greatest step toward peace that could be possibly taken," said Mrs. Pethick Lawrence at a recent meeting in Seattle. "But you should not rest until the world-wide enfranchisement for women is assured."

ILLINOIS

The constitutional convention resolution failed to pass the House last week when on a roll call it fell ten votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

Sixty-one Republicans and 29 Democrats cast the ninety affirmative votes for the resolution, and thirteen Republicans and nineteen Democrats cast the thirty-two votes against it. Eight Republicans and twenty-one Democrats were either absent or present and not voting.

The resolution for the convention had passed the Senate by a virtually unanimous vote. The convention would have made full suffrage one of its chief considerations.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Political Equality League the nominating committee reported the following ticket for offices:

Mrs. Harriet S. Thompson for president; Mrs. Katherine Knowles Robbins, first vice president; Mrs. Milo Randall, second vice president; Mrs. Maud Cain Taylor, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Judith W. Loewenthal, recording secretary; and Mrs. John R. Gray, treasurer. For directors the following were named: Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, retiring president; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Mrs. Julius Loeb, Mrs. Sophia Delavan, Mrs. Sarah M. Butcher, Mrs. Louis Yager and Mrs. Willard McEwen.

MAINE

Apropos of the recent vote in the House, when the amendment received a majority but not the requisite two-thirds, Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse says:

"The antis asked the legislators to spare them the labor of an anti campaign in the next two years by voting down the amendment. Do they realize, I wonder, that the fight for woman suffrage in Maine has only begun—that the campaign which will be waged here in the next two years will end only when the amendment passes, as it will in 1916? The question of woman suffrage must be met squarely by the voters of the State and until that is done there will be no end to the campaigning on the suffrage side at least. So instead of being spared the labor of a campaign the antis are given four years of it instead of two, so 'Here's to them.'"

PENNSYLVANIA

After a whirlwind campaign the suffragists of the State succeeded on March 31 in raising the last cent of the $50,000 fund. They have thus won the $10,000 which was promised by a prominent Philadelphia woman if the amount was raised by that date. A dramatic feature of the movement was added the night of March 30, when Mrs. Frank M. Roessing announced that $6000 must be received in the next twenty-four hours.

It was raised.

The campaign for funds is not going to stop, however. As Mrs. George A. Dunning, a leader of the Fourth Legislative District, puts it, "If the suffragists of New York State can raise $175,000 for their campaign, certainly we need $125,000. How are we going to get it? Just the same way we got the $50,000 and that is, by working for it."

Mrs. Sophie Gray Stewart, executive secretary of the Woman Suffrage Party of Philadelphia, says that fifty thousand pledges to march in the May 1 parade already had been given out. An additional order of eighteen thousand was placed, but the present rate of applications is so great that more will have to be obtained in a short time. The enthusiasm for the parade is growing daily.

Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's announcement that she would walk in the parade will, it is declared, have great moral effect upon hundreds of wavering persons.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage was held last week, and plans were made to make the league one of the potent factors in the campaign.

Ex-Judge Dimner Beeber, formerly president, resigned because of pressure of business and Mr. Wilmer Atkinson, editor of the "Farm Journal," was elected in his place. In recognition of his work, Judge Beeber was chosen honorary president. Other officers re-elected included Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Julian Kennedy, Bishop Darlington and Gifford Pinchot as vice-presidents, and Henry Justice, secretary-treasurer. The Directors include George Burnham, Jr., Morris L. Cooke, Rev. Dr. Carl E. Grammer, Ryerson W. Jennings, J. Levering Jones, Henry Justice, Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, William Draper Lewis, George D. Porter, Colonel Sheldon Potter and Jeremiah Sullivan, Jr.

MAKE IT 1,000

The Woman's Journal is trying to push the suffrage work in your State in every way it can. If it has helped you it can help others. Will you not join in the nation-wide campaign that starts on May first to get 1,000 new readers in each State? If you believe in suffrage, use your suffrage paper.

NEW JERSEY

Governor Fielder signed on March 30 the bill permitting women watchers at the polls during the balloting on the suffrage amendment next September.

TEXAS

In a recent interview in the Galveston Tribune, Mrs. B. J. Cunningham, president of the Galveston Equal Suffrage League, said:

"The same arguments that are being used today to deny the ballot to women were used in olden times to keep the franchise from men, and were used to keep peasants from getting an education. In feudal times, when man was a serf and the ruler an exalted and divinely endowed being the battle for the ballot hinged on class; today it is sex. Conditions are but little altered fundamentally. Man wanted the franchise to right the grievous wrongs he suffered, to restrict the greedy ravages of the upper class. Today woman wants the ballot to protect her home and children, against the rapacity of politicians grown fat and contemptuous from unrestricted power."

IOWA

United States Senator William S. Kenyon in a recent interview at Pittsburgh said: "I am in favor of woman suffrage and expect to vote upon it."

VIRGINIA

Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, of Washington, D. C., in a recent address before the State Teachers' Association at Harrisonburg, predicted that woman suffrage will prevail in Virginia in the near future. About 500 teachers were in attendance.

Suffragists are requested to post themselves as to dates of teachers' meetings and sessions of Normal Schools, and whenever possible arrange for a suffrage meeting. The State League will furnish speakers if necessary.

Membership in the Richmond League is now nearing the 2000 mark. Weekly meetings are held at headquarters.

A new league has been formed at Charlotte.

In a recent address at Richmond headquarters Mrs. Archer Jones said that it would take real activity on women's part to excel some men in their indifference to public questions. She intends to lobby for a bill requiring every intelligent man in Virginia to vote on every question pertaining to public welfare.

GEORGIA

"Atlanta's school muddle will not be clarified until the people elect the superintendent and the Board of Education," says the Atlanta Journal of Labor, and it goes on to show that "people" must include women. "Organized labor has long felt that woman was entitled to the ballot," says the Journal of Labor, and the Georgian says that women should also be elected to the Board.

A great wave of indignation on the part of the mothers over school conditions has swept over Atlanta. The Constitution, Atlanta's big morning paper, said April 2:

"The mother is given all the responsibility of the child, and not one iota of authority in the care of the school system.

"Why should the individual who bears and rears the child not be eligible to act on the board, which decides how that child is to be further equipped for life?

"The injustice of it—this primitive dealing with the woman of today in public affairs, makes one wonder who is responsible!

"The moment a great public movement is inaugurated, where the public welfare is involved, the first cry is for the women to help. They do it to the best of their ability.

"But when they ask a hand in the official direction of the children's education and of their playgrounds and parks, the politicians tell them, 'This is no work for women.'"

Mrs. O. F. Ellington, president of the Political Equality League of Arkansas, has been spending some weeks in Atlanta. She gave several inspiring talks about the suffrage work in Arkansas and the victory in the Legislature. The campaign, she said, was carefully planned and carried on by well-trained workers in a systematic and business-like manner.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw will speak in the Auditorium of Atlanta on April 13. A great mass meeting has been planned.

The Equal Suffrage Party begins its petition to the Legislature April 10 with promise of great success in Fulton County. A cake and candy Easter sale was held last Saturday at the headquarters in Atlanta.

The Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association will hold a series of evening sessions of the Suffrage School in April and May at the Hotel Ansley.

DELAWARE

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia League of Unitarians in Wilmington last week, Mrs. P. H. Coggins of Germantown spoke for suffrage in an address on "Social Responsibility and Social Service."

NEW YORK

A suffrage street meeting on the stage, under the direction of the theatrical committee of the Empire State Campaign Committee, has been a feature of the New York City Palace Theatre's regular programme every afternoon and evening of this week. A big new car was driven on to the stage and from it speeches were made by suffragists to suffragists who made up the street crowd. Members of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage were part of the dramatis personæ.

Votes for women blotters in purple, green and white demand the voters' consideration of the women's right in every mail.

The schools for women watchers at the polls, to be held through the State by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and Miss Jane Pincus, will pursue the following route through May: May 1, Suffern, Rockland County; May 3, Fishkill; May 4, Hudson; May 5, Troy; May 6, Schenectady; May 7, Herkimer; May 8, Syracuse; May 11, Rochester; May 13, Niagara Falls; May 15, Dunkirk; May 18, Jamestown; May 19, Hornell; May 20, Corning; May 22, Elmira; May 24, Binghamton; May 25, Middletown.

The Woman's Municipal League of Yorkville, through its president, Mrs. J. Robertson Jones, has arranged with the heads of the city departments to send its deputies to instruct children in the public schools on the functions of city government. Deputy Fire Commissioner W. Holden Weeks began his address to the girls and boys of Public School 6 by saying: "Children, you are the future citizens of this city. By the time you are twenty-one you will each have a vote, girl and boy alike."

The women of Bronxville are circulating a petition to get an amendment to local laws to permit them to vote on the question of changing the name of their village. The law limits the right to vote upon the change of name to property owners of the male sex. On other village questions, women property owners are permitted to vote the same as the men, and the women claim that it is an unjust discrimination to prohibit them from voting on a matter in which they have a personal interest.

Mrs. F. G. Paddock, chairman of the Fourth Campaign District, says the suffragists are keeping things lively with sermons, cake sales, a silver ball, and canvassing. The Massona Club has enrolled more men voters than any other club in the county. The Saranac Lake Club arranged a beautiful Votes for Women float for the Carnival and it was photographed by the movie man. Even the schools are at work.

CALIFORNIA

The Senate Judiciary Committee voted unanimously to recommend the Butler bill to specify that all Grand Juries shall include women in the membership, and all trial juries in cases involving feminine defendant or plaintiff shall contain at least two women.

More than twenty women appeared for the bills, and not a word was spoken in opposition.

"These bills are advocated by organizations representing 75,000 members, who believe that woman's viewpoint should be represented in juries as well as man's," said Miss Gail Laughlin, of San Francisco, according to the Sacramento Bee. "In the vital things of life both viewpoints are essential to get true justice.

"Put yourselves in our places. If all the judges were women and all the juries were women, do you think that you men would feel as though you could stand equally as fairly before the law? Just visualize a topsy-turvy world."

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the distinguished English suffragist, addressed an unusually brilliant audience at the Masonic Theatre, Louisville, on April 6. Several pastors of big churches had announced the topic, "Woman and the War"; the principals of the high schools co-operated in the effort to have older boys and girls hear the constructive peace plan discussed, and all of the woman's organizations widely advertised the meeting. After the lecture the stage was converted into a drawing room decorated in suffrage colors, and the members of the Suffrage Association had tea with Mrs. Lawrence. Mrs. Lawrence also spoke in Lexington.

Other Louisville meetings recently devoted to suffrage discussions were held by the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Socialists. A most unusual invitation was extended by the Efficiency Class of the First Christian Church. This is a big class of young men. They wanted the suffrage cause presented one Sunday morning at the Sunday School hour and gave the speaker the very gracious title, "In Fairness and in Justice."

MISSOURI

Governor Major has signed the bill empowering cities of over 5,000 to have women police.

Some of the leagues are studying answers to the objections brought against suffrage during the campaign. Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, at a meeting of the Carthage League, spoke on "Women as Taxpayers." One of the objections brought forward during the campaign was that equal suffrage would double the vote of the non-taxpaying part of the population. This objection was aimed at the farmer. It was supported by the assertion that the rate of taxation was higher in every equal suffrage State. Mrs. Blair stated that she had written to the Secretary of State for the number of taxpaying women in Missouri, or for any record kept by the State of the sex of taxpayers. Mr. Roach had answered, "The commonwealth takes no account of sex in collecting taxes." She had also written to public men and bankers in the suffrage States, and had answers from all of them to the effect that suffrage had not raised their taxes. Many of the writers volunteered the information that the interest of the women in public affairs had made for greater economy in the expenditure of public moneys. The point was also made that the mother of the family had as great an interest in the family purse as the father, and would not be likely to vote exorbitant taxes on it.

MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association's edition of the Boston American will be issued next week Saturday, April 17. A great wealth of original material has been secured.

The Haverhill Ministers' Association has gone on record the past week as unanimously in favor of woman suffrage in Massachusetts.

Melrose, Mass., where Mary Livermore met much opposition, now refers to her as "our most distinguished citizen." At a recent suffrage meeting Mayor Adams made a ringing speech for the enfranchisement of women.

At a recent referendum in Natick 2,127 men voted in Precinct 1 and 1,076 women. Suffragists conducted an active campaign and distributed literature.

The flag day for the unemployed, held by Boston suffragists, resulted in net receipts of $1,873.33.

A new suffrage league was formed in Chelsea Tuesday afternoon and starts off with a good sized membership and much enthusiasm.

The members of the Pittsfield Woman Suffrage League are working upon a special suffrage issue of the Pittsfield Eagle which will be issued on May 1.

The Massachusetts Men's League held a big public meeting last Sunday under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, with the following speakers: Hon. James H. Vahey, Rev. Horace H. Hayes and William Paine Everts. Philip M. Clark, Field Secretary of the League, presided.

Constitutional amendments to be acted upon at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association have been proposed by E. F. Baxter as follows:

To amend Article 7, Section 1, of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association.

Article 7, Section 1, to read: The Executive Board shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Clerk, Treasurer, the Chairman of Standing Committees, one Representative chosen by each of the largest eight (8) leagues of this State, and the Massachusetts member to the National Executive Committee.

To amend By-Law 4.

By-Law 4 to read: The number of delegates to which auxiliary and affiliated societies are entitled at any annual meeting shall be determined on the basis of the total number of members for whom the society has paid dues by March 1 of the current year.

WISCONSIN

A bill giving the voters a chance to enfranchise the women of Wisconsin came up in the Assembly last week. Several amendments were offered and the measure has been re-referred to the committee. The amendment offered by Mr. Budlong of Marinette provides that if Wisconsin women should secure the ballot, they forfeit their dower rights. The amendment offered by Mr. Kubasta of Merrill provides that the election be held in April instead of November. Politicians seriously object to a woman suffrage campaign in connection with a presidential campaign.

In at least three cities of the State women are interesting themselves actively in the school election. In Milwaukee, Mrs. Meta Berger was nominated by the largest vote received by any candidate, her record as a former member being particularly good. Mrs. Jane Passmore Rogers was also nominated. Both women are officers in the Wisconsin State Suffrage Association.

In Oshkosh, Mrs. Kusche is running for membership on the school board. Her candidacy is being supported by suffragists and others.

In Kenosha the suffragists are active in securing votes for a bond issue of $100,000 for a new grade school.

In speaking for the suffrage resolution at the recent hearing Congressman Lenroot said that he and some other Wisconsin members of the House of Representatives voted against the federal amendment because they believe this is a matter that should be settled by the voters of Wisconsin. If the Legislature should refuse to allow the people to vote on it, he and other Congressmen who voted against it might be obliged to vote for it next time it came up in the House, and Wisconsin might have woman suffrage forced upon it by federal amendment, whether the people want it or not.

WEST VIRGINIA

As the first big step in the campaign since the submission of the amendment by the Legislature a State Conference and Banquet of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association was held April 8 at Fairmont. The principal speakers at the Conference were Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, chairman of church work for the National Association, Judge J. C. McWhorter of Buckhannon and Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser of Warren, O. Addresses of welcome were made by Mrs. Beulah Boyd Ritchie, President of the Fairmont Political Equality League, and Mayor Arthur E. Bowen. A Question Box and an open discussion were held.

At the banquet in the evening Mrs. J. Gale Ebert was toastmistress and five minute addresses were made. Among the speakers of the program were ex-Governor Glasscock, Hon. Mathew M. Neely, Mrs. R. N. C. Morrow, Judge McWhorter, Mrs. Alma West, Mrs. Ritchie, Judge Frank Cox, Mrs. J. G. Cochran, Mr. Clyde Johnson, Mrs. Jennie E. Engle, Hon. Ellis A. Yost, Mrs. John L. Ruhl, Mr. A. B. Smith, Judge and Mrs. Geo. C. Sturgiss, Mr. Burgess Taylor, Dr. V. M. McCune Rossa, Rev. J. C. Broomfield, Miss Pauline Reed, Mr. Harold Houston, Dr. Harriet B. Jones, Dr. Thomas E. Hodges, Mayor Bowen, Mrs. W. D. Woodbridge and Hon. Walter B. Hilton.

On April 9 the Executive Committee of the State Association held a morning and afternoon session at Hotel Manley, and in the evening a big public meeting was held at the M. P. Temple.

ROOT TALKS OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Senator Opens Constitutional Convention with Speech on the Individual's "Freedom"

Senator Elihu Root, in his opening speech this week as president of the New York Constitutional Convention, said that it was well to remember the Declaration of Independence when it said "All men are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights" and "Governments are instituted to secure these rights."

"With us," he said, "the rights of the individual citizen are not derived from the State, but are independent of it, and all the powers of government find their justification only in their adaptation to secure the rights of the individual. The freedom of the individual will is limited only by the equal rights of other individuals."

Whether Senator Root, who is an anti-suffragist, considers women "individuals" is an interesting question.

The constitutional convention began in Albany this week. The action of the Legislature in passing the suffrage amendment will not prevent the convention from also considering suffrage, and many suffragists think the position on the ballot will be better if submitted to the Convention.

The Illinois Central has installed women as ticket-punchers at one of its Chicago stations.

Marked Copies To Your Friends

FREQUENTLY readers must find in The Journal some article they would like to send away. Perhaps it is a news item or an editorial relating to a recent discussion, or a suffrage poem some friend would be sure to enjoy. This is splendid educative work, and we have thought out a plan to make it easy for you. ✲

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UNION DRAWS UP FIRMER NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Dongressional Workers Will Have Branches in Various States.—New Constitution Declares Non-Partisianship in Important New York Meeting.

The Congressional Union was formed last week into a full-fledged national organization to work for the nation-wide suffrage amendment. At a meeting of the Advisory Council at the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in New York a constitution was drawn up and a program for the next nine months' work was mapped out.

It was the consensus of opinion that organizations to supplement the work of the Washington office of the Congressional Union should be put in motion in every State in the Union. The Council decided that it was necessary for the Union to go into every Congressional district of the nation with expert organizers and campaign speakers and make a direct appeal to the people.

The principal features of the constitution as adopted were:

A declaration that the object of the Union is to secure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States enfranchising women—removing the qualification of sex from the voter.

A pronouncement that the Union is to be non-partisan in dealing with all political parties. The membership shall be open to all women who regard woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day and work for it without considering the interests of any national party. The entrance fee shall be 25 cents.

The Constitution names purple, white and gold as the colors of the association.

A plan of organization for State organizations is suggested. The members of the Union in each State will hold an annual convention and elect a State chairman, who, in turn, shall appoint a chairman for each congressional district. The District chairman will select heads for sub-divisions. Each State shall adopt its own general plan of organization and elect its own officers.

A National Executive Committee shall direct the work of the Congressional Union.

The Executive Committee will name an Advisory Council.

A National Congressional Committee will be made up of the chairmen of the Congressional Unions of the various States.

The Executive Committee shall have power to call at any time a convention, which may be attended by all members of the organization.

A majority vote of any convention can amend the Constitution, if the amendment was proposed in the call for the meeting.

In addition to the Washington central organization there are six active branch organizations in New York, Delaware, California, Colorado, District of Columbia and Oregon. In her report Miss Alice Paul told of the achievements of the local groups.

Among the speakers were Miss Paul, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. Frank Cothren, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, Sophie Irene Loeb, Mrs. W. T. Burch, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Donald Hooker, Miss Anna Constable, Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Rose Winslow, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Isabella Mott, Mrs. Emily Sargent Lewis, Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Mrs. S. M. B. Young, Hazel Mackaye, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Doris Stevens.

Miss Hazel Mackaye told of her pageant of episodes in the life of Susan B. Anthony, which will be given at the opening of Congress next December.

"We hope," said Miss MacKaye, "that through the medium of art the suffrage movement will appeal to the heart as well as to the mind. No cause grows on argument alone. It needs to persuade as well as reason; and to do that it must touch the feelings. Over in England, the militant movement aroused among women a great passion for liberty, and by its spectacular quality carried women's demand for freedom from one end of the world to the other. It would be a beautiful thing if in America, where we have a milder opposition to encounter, the same results,—of wide publicity, of sincere emotional appeal,—could be obtained through art,—through the drama. If it could be done it would be a great contribution from women to their country."

As a first step toward a nation-wide back-fire campaign to make Congress pass the federal amendment, the Union has already outlined a big rally in Maryland for the first week in May.

Father: "From my observation of him last night, I came to the conclusion that that young man of yours was rather wild."

Daughter: "Of course. It was your constant observation that made him wild. He wanted you to go upstairs and leave us alone."—Philadelphia Ledger.

WOMAN RISES TO CRISIS

Representative Marion B. Towne Thrills Oregan House With Dramatic Speech for Fallen Women.

Oregon's woman Representative, Marian B. Towne, furnished the principal thrill of the entire session in either House, says a writer in the Jacksonville, Fla., State, when, by a dramatic speech, uttered at a psychological moment, she relieved the bitterest and most tense situation which has developed, and united everyone to her plan of action.

The situation arose over the discussion of the appropriation for the Girls' Industrial Home, a State institution for delinquent and unfortunate girls. The discussion had developed into a denominational religious squabble, in which charge and counter charge, mixed with bitter personalities, were being hurled against prelates and State officers, including some women officers, while the house was considering the measure in committee of the whole.

Miss Towne suddenly brought the house to its feet in one of the most thrilling speeches heard during the session. She obtained recognition, and, raising her hand, told the members that the whole motherhood of Oregon is watching. She said every woman voter is watching. She said:

"Every mother heart in the commonwealth is waiting to hear what this Legislature does to save those girls who, once slipped, are to be forever lost unless they are assisted back to the straight path." She uttered a solemn warning that if the Legislature takes from the industrial school that support which means continuity of the State's rescue work, the women will invoke the referendum and carry on the work themselves.

"It is unfair to charge that the care of the girls at this school cost $1,000 per capita," she cried. "Two years ago the school was nothing, had nothing—quartered in an old building without furniture or bedding. It now has a foothold, and ought to go on. Out of the appropriation from which it has been said the State pays $1,000 per capita, a building has been built and furnished and a new work begun. The school has taken care of forty girls. If there is no home for them, these girls will be driven back to the streets. If they are cared for, they may be made into respectable and respected wives and mothers, and take their proper place in the affairs of the State."

Her words softened the tenseness of what had been a virulent set-to replete with personalities.

After Miss Towne's speech Chairman Porter moved that the ways and means committee be "requested" to draft a bill appropriating maintenance for the Girls' School. Mr. Forbes moved to change the word "requested" to "instructed." Chairman Cobb of the committee having the bill in charge informed the house that the bill would be drawn "at once." When the house reconvened at 2 P. M. he announced that the bill was drawn, and introduced it.

The women of Oregon, led by the Federation of Women's Clubs, have been tremendously interested in this bill. It is a source of some satisfaction to know that it was a woman who saved the day.

WEST DOES NOT NEED TO FEAR

It was a woman out of the West, Mrs. C. F. Edson, member of the California Industrial Welfare Commission, who not only rebutted but ridiculed the arguments against minimum wage legislation advanced at a recent meeting of the National Civic Federation in New York City, says Mrs. Anna Cadogan Etz.

In spite of her array of facts and figures showing the successful operation of the minimum wage in western States, the "doubting Thomases" still insisted that it was a dangerous power to put into the hands of the Legislature.

Then it was that she twitted them with their fear of their lawmakers and said, "In the West we own our government; and, if legislators betray the people the people call them to account in short order."

It was not a suffrage meeting and woman suffrage was not on the progrom, but the West where "we own our government" is equal suffrage territory and the East where men are more afraid of their government than of industrial injustice is where men vote alone.

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SCITUATE, LIGHTHOUSE POINT—To let. Furnished cottage at harbor's edge, 9 rooms, open fireplace, town water, set tubs, wide piazzas, stable or garage. MRS. JUDITH W. SMITH, 76 White St., East Boston.

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Helps for Suffrage Workers---

Suffragists must be well equipped to assure success in the coming campaigns.

Knowledge is power. Look over the literature listed below and see which ones you need, and which ones you want for your neighbors.

THE BALLOT AND SOCIAL PURITY.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. This pamphlet gives specific examples of where suffrage has improved public morality. Price, 3c each. Just issued.

SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Facts and figures are given which you want to know. Price, 2c each; 100, $1.00.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.
By Alice Stone Blackwell. A brief answer to anti-suffrage charges against prominent suffrage leaders. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

Cardinal Gibbons says that the Catholic Church is not opposed to woman suffrage; many other church officials have endorsed it. These statements, in two fliers, will be sent postpaid for 3c, 100 of each, $1.00.

A TRUE STORY.
By Carrie Chapman Catt, which tells of Li Po Ton and San Francisco's Chinatown. Two for 5c; 100, $2.17.

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If You Are A Farmer:

Do you know that for twenty years the farmers of California tried in vain to pass the Torrens land law which would make impossible the extortions of title guarantee companies and would provide for registration and speedy transfer of land? Do you know that last fall, three years after the enfranchisement of women, this law was adopted with a majority of over 100,000, largely by the help of voting women? This was an important measure for California farmers, and no people realized it more than the women. Do you think there is anyone who appreciates your work more than the women who use butter and eggs and flour? Don't you think it is about time that the woman who has been your partner on the farm becomes your partner at the polls?

REPLIES TO WICKERSHAM

Attorney for Great Northern Railway Tells Former Attorney General How He Changed His Mind on Suffrage After Going to Suffrage States

In reply to a recent statement by former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, Charles S. Albert of Spokane, Wash., attorney for the Great Northern Railway Company, has written the following open letter:

Spokane, Wash.,
March 26, 1915.

Hon. George W. Wickersham, Attorney-at-Law, New York:

Dear Sir:—The Associated Press despatches of this morning quote you as stating in an address before a meeting of anti-suffragists that if women serve on juries or in the militia or assume the other manifold obligations of citizenship "the home will be broken up, for there will be no one to care for the children. It becomes a question whether the home shall make way for the institution; whether the chivalry, the recognition of the higher qualities of women, shall be thrown aside in favor of a larger community in which men and women shall compete in a scramble for positions one above the other."

Over three years ago, when living in Minnesota—not a suffrage State—I entertained the same views, and thought that the idea of women serving on juries was a ridiculous proposition. I feel that you would appreciate the experience of another lawyer. You may recall that I met you at the last annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Washington. I have had about twenty-two years' active experience in practice, the last three of which have been in the State of Washington, where suffrage exists and women act as jurors.

I have come to the conclusion that as a general class women are more conscientious in their regard for the charge of the court, are less inclined to shirk their duties when in the jury room, and have a keener sense of the value of money than the men. I do find that they are sometimes influenced by their sympathies, but do not believe that they are any more so than the men.

Before leaving Minneapolis I was under the impression that suffrage would have a great tendency toward destroying the home life, and would result in neglect of family and children. After a close study of conditions here for three years, there certainly is no evidence that such a result has ensued.

The attitude of women in politics here seems to be confined to the exercise of the voting privilege, and does not extend itself to active campaigning. I have never seen or heard of a woman indulging in unseemly conduct at any time in connection with elections or the political period preceding them. As a matter of fact, the women usually go to the polls with the other voting members of their families, spend perhaps ten minutes in voting, and the net result is that the family is deprived of their care and attention by reason of politics for a space of about half an hour in two years. The exercise of suffrage by women here does not interfere with home life. It has undoubtedly resulted in political changes.

Personally, I think that the woman vote is undoubtedly responsible for the States of Washington and Oregon going "dry" at the last election. There was not, however, an active campaign conducted by the women as such to accomplish this. It seems that apparently as a class they have generally been upon the side of what they considered their finer feelings dictated. To this extent only do I think that suffrage has had any material influence upon political results.

Mrs. Albert is not, nor am I, an active advocate of suffrage, nor do we belong to any organizations connected with this movement. I would offer a suggestion, which I think will appeal to your well-known sense of justice, that those persons who are actively opposed to suffrage, and who believe that it results in a destruction of, or affects in any material degree, the home life, or that jury service by women does not result favorably to the carrying out of justice, come to some of the States which have had suffrage for a number of years and make a painstaking and active investigation of its effect.

In making this investigation I would suggest that comparisons be made not between those States which have suffrage and those which do not have, or perhaps, to put it another way, between the West and the East, but to compare conditions as they existed prior to the granting of suffrage with conditions existing afterward. I feel quite sure that such investigators will come to the same conclusion that I did—in spite of my very strong desire not to be convinced—that suffrage has no effect in breaking up home life, causing neglect of children, or causing an unseemly scramble by women for positions. Very truly yours,

Charles S. Albert.

"IMMORAL" TO BE WOMAN LAWYER

Quebec "St. Peter" Says It Is Particularly So if Woman Is Married

"Is it immoral to be a woman, or is it just immoral to be a woman lawyer?" asks the Toronto Saturday Night concerning the appeal of Mrs. Langstaff of Montreal for a writ of mandamus to compel the Quebec Bar Association to permit her to take the examination for admission to the bar.

Married women may not become lawyers in the Province of Quebec, according to the decision of Mr. Justice Saint Pierre. "I hold that to admit a woman," said he, "and more particularly a married woman, as a barrister, . . . would be nothing short of a direct infringement of public order, and a manifest violation of the law of good morals and public decency."

"While I can hardly be accused of a wild enthusiasm for 'votes for women,' at the same time one can hardly remain patient over this decision," says the editor of Saturday Night. "It was not because Mrs. Langstaff was not properly qualified, but because she was a woman, and horror of horrors, a married woman, that Mr. Justice St. Pierre objects. Was there anything the matter with Mrs. Langstaff's morals? No, Mr. Justice St. Pierre, further along in his address, tells us that Mrs. Langstaff is a woman of highly moral character. . . . Of course the possession of morals might affect Mrs. Langstaff's proficiency as a lawyer, but if she is willing to undergo that risk, Mr. Justice St. Pierre ought not to complain. In all due deference to the Honorable Justice, one would like to know upon what he based his decision. In France there are women lawyers, lots of them, and as the statutes of Quebec have French law as their basis, the Honorable Justice can hardly get off there. Then, again, other Provinces, Ontario, for instance, having had women lawyers, the precedent is established so far as Canada is concerned."

ALL SUFFRAGE STATES ACT FOR CHILDREN

Every one of the eleven States where women have full suffrage now has mothers' pensions. The Legislatures of Arizona, Montana, Wyoming and Kansas passed such laws this year, and the other States had previously adopted the system which provides for the care of children of widowed or destitute mothers.

The same House in Maine which failed to give the necessary two-thirds to the suffrage amendment has just defeated a mothers' pension bill. The Senate, which did give the two-thirds to suffrage, was favorable to the bill for the mothers and children. Is there a connection?

WOMEN'S CRY TO WOMEN

A New "Paper" That Expresses European Motherhood Instead of European Diplomacy

Out of Europe there have come White Papers, Yellow Papers, papers with colors enough to make a rainbow, and all of them have been compilations of letters that tried to explain.

But last week there came to The Woman's Journal office a group of letters printed on flimsy, inconspicuous paper, bound together at the top like a desk calendar, a document without parallel. It is the Woman's Paper of the War.*

Here is no British Viewpoint, no German, no Austrian, no Russian Viewpoint. Here is the Viewpoint of the Woman Movement, of Olive Schreiner come to flower. On the few pages are the bleeding words of an international faith that stands above the wreckage.

"Some of us wish to send you a word at this sad Christmastide," cries a letter signed by many leading women of England and sent to the women of Germany and Austria.

"Do not let us forget that our very anguish unites us, that we are passing through the same experiences of pain and grief.

"Though our sons are sent to slay each other, and our hearts are torn by the cruelty of this fate, yet through pain supreme we will be true to our common womanhood. We will let no bitterness enter into this tragedy, made sacred by the life-blood of our best, nor mar with hate the heroism of their sacrifice. Though much has been done on all sides you will, as deeply as ourselves, deplore, shall we not steadily refuse to give credence to those false tales so freely told us, each of the other?

"Is it not our mission to preserve life? Do not humanity and common sense alike prompt us to join hands with the women of neutral countries, and urge our rulers to stay further bloodshed?"

In reply comes an open letter signed by an impressive list of German and Austrian women:

"This message was a confirmation of what we foresaw—namely, that women of the belligerent countries, with all faithfulness, devotion and love to their country, can go beyond it and maintain true solidarity with the women of other belligerent nations, and that really civilized women never lose their humanity."

To the countless multitudes of women who have found no expression, one German woman, Lida Gustava Heymann, from Munich, cries: "Women of Europe, where is your voice? Are you only great in patience and suffering?"

There are other letters, from France, from Russia, from Ireland and Denmark. Just as the White and Yellow and Gray papers were alike in their attempt to explain and to blame, so these letters are alike in their spirit of hope, of revolt and of belief. When will the spirit of an outraged Motherhood find its voice in government beside that of a false gilt-edged diplomacy?

This is the most hopeful document of the war.

Henry Bailey Stevens.

*A Group of Letters from Women of the Warring Nations. Reprinted by the Woman's Peace Party, 116 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

LAST LAUGHS

She: "Did you have to pay damages to the woman you ran over?"

He: "No; fortunately it happened to be my wife."

"I hear he is a confirmed bibliophile."

"How awful! I always fancied he was a teetotaler."—Judge.

Ted: "It's easier to speak to a man than to a woman."

Ned: "I guess you've never been in love with a girl and tried to screw up courage to ask her father's consent."—Town Topics.

"You don't belong to one of the oldest families, do you?" said the supercilious woman.

"No," answered Mrs. Cumrox; "but after we get the girls married we expect to have several of the oldest families belonging to us."

Even a postage stamp is no good if it gets stuck on itself.—Philadelphia Record.

Medical Professor: "What is the most advanced stage of kleptomania?"

Student: "High finance."—Town Topics.

Judge: "Did I understand you to say that the parties used high words?"

Witness: "Their voices were pitched rather high, but the words they used were extremely low."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

"Yes," said the old man, "John's gone to be a war correspondent."

"Yet I raised him," said the old lady, "in the belief that all liars shall have their portion of fire an' brimstone!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Harry: "I hate to say it, but I don't believe there ever was a woman who would tell the truth about her age."

Harriet: "Well, that's only a personal matter. It is a different thing, you know, when a man lies about the age of his horse."

"Who is that lady dressed in black, mamma?" asked Bobby, as he sat with his mother on a ferry-boat.

"That is a Sister of Charity, my boy," replied his mother. Bobby pondered deeply for a moment and then said, "Which is she, mamma, Faith or Hope?"

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who spoke in Boston the past week, says that "suffrage should be granted to the suffragists as a reward and be inflicted upon the anti-suffragists as a penalty."

The eleventh annual conference on child labor will be held in San Francisco the last week in May. This will be the first national conference on child labor west of the Mississippi.